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## SCHWAB ON TRUSTS

**Steel Magnate Says it is a Deadly Proposition.**

He Denounces Trusts, Praises the Later Form of Combination and Advocates Publicity of Financial Standing and Management.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In a speech before the bankers' club Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, declared that "the trust is a dead business proposition, built on a trinity that would wreck anything—the restriction of trade, the increase of prices and the throttling of competition."

In distinction from the "trust," he declared that consolidation had for its guiding principles the reverse of this trinity—that, instead of restriction it expanded trade by creating new avenues and reducing the prices of commodities produced. For particulars he discussed the United States Steel corporation, pleading that it was with this consolidation that he was most familiar.

"Before a company of bankers it is, of course, unnecessary to defend the principal of consolidation," said Mr. Schwab. "Men in your business are of necessity too well grounded in industrial science to be affected by the timorous advocates of old line methods or the silly outcry against consolidation as 'trusts.' No one has a clearer appreciation than myself of the evil that lurked in the trust scheme. I say 'lurked' advisedly, because the trust is a dead business proposition with which we will never again be troubled. It was an experiment, and to that extent, served its purpose. But it was founded on misconception and promoted along lines of self destruction."

Mr. Schwab gave an account of the formation and workings of the United States Steel corporation and then said:

"I am heartily in sympathy with President Roosevelt, when he says that all great combinations should be given publicity. When the stock in a large corporation is held by the public, as in the case of the United States Steel corporation, for example, which has some fifty thousand stockholders, I believe every stockholder has the right to know something of the financial standing of the company and the management of its affairs, and that it will only be companies that are formed on erroneous principles of capitalization that will object to publicity."

Of the relations between capital and labor, Mr. Schwab said:

"Touching on the relations between labor and combinations, I beg to state that the greatest advantage to the welfare of the country has resulted. Wages have steadily advanced since consolidation started. This curious thought occurred to me this evening: Many people think that the bonds of the United States Steel corporation are a first mortgage upon its great properties. If you stop to think you will find that the first great mortgage is that owed to labor. The United States Steel corporation pays to labor approximately \$150,000,000 a year. This is equivalent to a mortgage debt of \$3,000,000,000 upon the property which must be paid in advance of the first mortgage bonds. Never before has labor in the industries with which I am familiar received such high pay."

**Miles is Aggressive.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—Lieutenant-General Miles is evidently going to take some sort of action regarding the severe reprimand administered to him by Secretary of War Root at the direction of President Roosevelt. What the nature of his action will be has not been disclosed by him, but

he said that the incident was not closed. He was asked what he was going to do about the reprimand, and he smilingly replied: "It would be improper for me to discuss the action of the department but the incident is not yet closed."

"Do you intend to resign?" "I don't see any reason why I should," he answered with a laugh.

**Shaw May Succeed Gage.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—President Roosevelt yesterday received the formal note from Governor W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts declining the offer made to him to become the secretary of the treasury. With little hesitation the President immediately decided to offer the place to Governor Leslie Shaw of Iowa, whose reply has not yet been received.

## FOR THE PHILIPPINES

**Important Legislation is Proposed After the Holidays.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An important legislative measure is to be drafted for a complete civil government for the Philippines. Already the measure is framed in the rough and a perfected bill will be ready for introduction in the house soon after recess, by which time Judge Taft will have arrived from the Philippines to give such advice as congress may desire on the various features involved. The bill in the rough draft covers the questions of mining and forestry with a view of developing the industries, at the same time regulating the acquisition of mining and timber lands, the disposition of the lands of the friars, the regulation of franchises, the establishment of banking facilities, the enactment of coinage and currency provisions requisite for the peculiar conditions there existing.

It is stated that the general purpose of the measure is to bring about self-government among the natives at the earliest practicable date.

## TRAMP'S CRUELTY

**Boy Stripped and Left Naked in a Hay-mow to Freeze.**

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—Wm. Leonard was found, nearly naked and frozen, in the hay-mow of Peter DeYoung, west of this city. When revived he told a most remarkable story of hardship. He stated that his home was in Russellville, and that while walking on the Monon tracks, near Delphi, he was accosted by three strangers, who asked him for a cigarette. He refused them, not having any tobacco, and they seized him, searching his clothes; then placed him in a box car standing on the siding at Pittsburg, and took him to Delphi. Here they transferred him to a box-car on the Wabash, which was hauled to this city in the evening. They alighted west of the city, near the interlocking tower plant, and built a campfire.

They stepped into a box car on the Big Four and were hauled to a switch north of the city. Here they again alighted and took Leonard to a nearby barn on the farm of Peter DeYoung, where they disrobed and bound him, and secured 80 cents in money, a watch, a ring, and even took his shoes and stockings. These with the rest of his raiment, were donated by one of the three called "Dutch," he leaving his old clothes.

When DeYoung went to the stable he was attracted by cries of distress and soon came across the boy. He is sixteen years old and of good address. His story has aroused the greatest indignation, and the police are doing their best to run down the perpetrators of the deed. It is believed the boy will recover, though he is badly frozen.

## THE FIRST CHRISTMAS IN AMERICA



A True Story of a Discovery, a Desertion, a Shipwreck, and a Massacre.

In the month of November, 1492, and that was a long time ago, three queer little vessels were nosing in and out of the bays along the northern coast of Cuba working their way slowly toward the east. The exact counterparts of those ships have for eight years been resting in the basin at Jackson Park, in Chicago, but hardly elsewhere in the world can such specimens of marine architecture now be found. There were 87 men on board, all absorbed in eager study of the strange things about them, for, though they did not know it, they were gazing upon a land that no man ever saw before except its aboriginal inhabitants. The three ships kept close together as they rounded the headlands, stood across the bays, or rode at anchor in some sheltered cove, but the largest one was usually in the lead and on her deck stood a man six and fifty years of age, tall, erect and powerfully built, whose ruddy face was framed in waving gray hair and lighted by a pair of keen gray-blue eyes that kindled with enthusiasm or darkened with meditation according to his mood; a man of noble and commanding presence, courteous and dignified, bearing unmistakably the air of authority that marked him as the commander of the strange expedition.

These three caravels of Columbus were objects of fearful curiosity to the natives on the shore and it was with difficulty that they were approached by Columbus or his men when landings were made, but they were not unfriendly and could usually be induced to talk, though the meaning of their words and signs could only be guessed at. The great discoverer was not looking for America, or for any new and unknown land, but he was hunting for gold, and he searched the streams and hillsides and questioned the natives earnestly.

Columbus knew all the geography that was known in his time, but after many years of study and sailing he did not know as much as any average twelve-year-old boy or girl knows today, and as he sailed along the Cuban coast he was convinced that he had reached China—Cathay, his books and maps called it—and that it was a part of the Asiatic mainland, an opinion he held for seven or eight years longer. He had not yet learned when he died that two oceans and a vast continent lay between the west of Europe and the east of Asia, and he never knew

that he had led the way to a country the very existence of which had never before been suspected. He was acquainted with the travels of Marco Polo, who gave glowing descriptions of the gold, spices and other wealth of far Cathay and of the great cities there, and when he talked with the natives of Cuba he understood them to speak of Cathay and Cipango and of the Great Khan and supposed he was near the riches Polo told about.

On the 20th of that November Captain Pinzon, whose caravel, the Pinta, was the fastest in the fleet, treacherously deserted the admiral, intending to hurry back to Spain and reap the reward of being the first to tell the wonderful story of the Indies. Columbus continued to feel his way slowly along the coast, then passed the easternmost cape of Cuba and struck across the Windward Passage, where so many naval battles that never happened were reported during the Spanish war in 1898, and on the 6th of December he reached the northwest coast of Haiti. This island he took to be the Cipango of Marco Polo, now called Japan, and he named it Hispaniola, or "Spanish Land." The natives here were also friendly, but fearful of the wonderful white men, and they told him, as he thought, of rich gold mines, in the interior in a region which they called Cibao and which he understood as Cipango, and so he felt that his opinion was confirmed. He was enchanted with the beautiful scenery, the mild climate and the varied forms of tropical life and planned to make a thorough exploration of the island, supposing it to be very large.

Then Christmas came, the first Christmas that ever found Europeans in America, and it brought a grave mishap that changed completely the plans of Columbus and made Hispaniola the central point of interest in the new west for half a century. On that Christmas morning, while it was yet quite dark, a careless steersman threw the admiral's flagship, the Santa Maria, upon a sand bar, where she was speedily wrecked by the beating waves.

No life was lost and the contents of the ship were saved, but this first shipwreck in American waters brought the venturesome Spaniards face to face with a serious situation. There was but one vessel left, the little undecked Nina, the baby of the fleet, and there were 68 men, twice as many

as she could conveniently carry, with the stormy Atlantic between them and home. The fate of the Pinta could only be conjectured and the great news of the discovery of this land in the west was not yet known in Europe. Clearly Columbus must take the Nina and proceed at once to Spain and to do so he must leave a number of his sailors on this unfamiliar island until help could be returned to them, and there was the dread of losing the worn and strained little caravel with all on board in some mid-ocean storm.

When the plan was announced and a call was made for volunteers to remain behind, perhaps never to be rescued, it was found that a majority of the men were not only willing to stay but that they begged for the privilege. The prospect of a life of indolent ease among the genial natives in the new-found tropical land was very alluring to these hardy mariners and the difficulty was to find men enough willing to sail the boat. The wrecked ship's timbers and the forest trees afforded material for a hastily built block house, the admiral's guns furnished the armament, and provisions for a year were stored away. This work was rapidly carried forward and on January 4, 1493, the Nina, carrying Columbus and twenty-four sailors, with ten half reluctant Indians, sailed away for home, leaving 42 happy companions on shore.

Hugging the coast for safety Columbus was amazed on the second day to descry a strange sail in a little cove, but on drawing closer he made it out to be the Pinta, which had reached the island several days earlier than the admiral, and Pinzon, making a lame excuse for his desertion, yielded to his superior's authority and proceeded with him to Paois.

The fate of the forty-three Spaniards is one of the mysteries of history. Because of the Christmas wreck the little settlement, the first planted by Europeans on American soil, was named La Navidad, or "Fort Nativity," and there was no good reason why it should not have prospered. So many able-bodied men in a fertile tropical country, with supplies for a whole year and on amicable terms with the natives, ought to have lived in peace and comfort, but they were lazy, cruel, ignorant, bigoted, arrogant and domineering, and they not only quarreled and fought among themselves but they committed outrages upon the Indians, who became at first suspicious and then hostile, and the ground was laid for all the trouble that has since occurred between the red man and the white. Had the friendly disposition first manifested by the Indians toward Europeans been cultivated instead of abused there is no reason to suppose that they would have changed to the savage and relentless foes they afterwards became.

After dark on the 27th of the November following Columbus again entered the harbor at Fort Nativity. He had seventeen ships and 1,500 men, with horses, goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, bloodhounds, seeds and other supplies with which to reinforce and extend the little colony of which he was very hopeful. Eager to know if everything was well on the land he fired a gun as he dropped anchor, but no answering signal came from shore and an anxious night was passed, filled with dismal forebodings for the Christmas settlement. Hastening to the site of the fortress at early dawn a landing party found a few charred timbers, broken chests and some small articles scattered about, and a further search disclosed eleven corpses of white men, not identifiable, buried in shallow graves near the spot.

Nothing more was ever found to suggest the time, cause or nature of the catastrophe. What became of the 32 Spaniards left unaccounted for can never be certainly known, but years later there were tales among the Indians of strange white men living in the Cibao mountains in the interior. There was another Indian story to the effect that a chief named Caonabo, who afterwards made life so miserable for the later colonists that he was deported and whose wife Anacaona took up his hostile work and was hanged to a tree, became infuriated by the reckless depredations of the sailors and retaliated, murdering them wherever he could catch them in the woods and destroying the fort and property, but this was never confirmed and Caonabo would never admit its truth. As a mere conjecture it has been suggested that the white men may have quarreled among themselves and part of them, having killed the eleven, destroyed the fort to cover up their crime and fled to the forest with what they

could carry, perishing miserably in distant places.

The tragedy of the forty-three Spanish sailors is the story of the first Christmas in America. Beginning with the first wreck and ending with the first massacre of whites in the new world, it is not a cheerful story for Christmastide, but it is true, and perhaps its lesson is that which the angels sang at the nativity of the Christ fifteen centuries before, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

## THE SCHLEY CASE

**Majority Report Approved and High Officers Reproved.**

Secretary of the Navy Long on Saturday approved the findings of the majority of the Schley board of inquiry and disapproved Dewey's minority report in terms amounting to a rebuke; he declined to consider the protests filed in behalf of Schley and Sampson and dissolved the court, thus closing the matter so far as it lies within his power to do so. At the same time President Roosevelt orally and Secretary of War Root in writing reprimanded General Miles for commenting on the case in violation of the army regulations and the President demanded the resignation of "Historian" Maclay.

Certain of the republican leaders in congress decided for political reasons to keep the affair out of the national legislature and Schley himself has deprecated the plan of seeking a congressional investigation so far as his personal case is concerned, but without saying anything about the desirability of probing the naval bureau for general favoritism and irregularities such as were disclosed by the evidence.

That constitutes a large amount of news for one day, but already the public is on edge to know what the next move may be, for beyond question the temper of the people is aroused and will not be allayed by a mere suggestion that the controversy has gone far enough. Justice is not yet satisfied and fair play is the American rule.

## DISGUISED AS A WOMAN

**Frustrated a Contemplated Robbery by a Shrewd Ruse.**

TIPTON, Ind., Dec. 24.—Ex-Postmaster James Johns, of this city, drew a large sum of money from the bank to pay off a number of laborers who are working on a sewer at Elwood. While on his way to that city in a buggy he was accosted by a supposed woman, carrying a sachel, who asked permission to ride. Her request was granted and in a short time Johns discovered that his companion was a man in female attire. Stopping at a farm residence near the roadside, Mr. Johns asked the masquerader to make inquiry of the family if it was their wish for him to bring their mail. When the stranger complied, Johns whipped up and escaped. After reaching Elwood the stranger's grip was examined. It contained three revolvers, a large bowie knife and numerous burglar's tools. Mr. Johns believes it was the person's intention to murder him for his money.

## TO DRAIN FLORIDA LANDS

**Everglades to be Turned Into Sugar Plantations.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 24.—One of the greatest projects just started in this state is the plan to drain 1,000,000 acres in the Everglades and turn them into sugar plantations. The Florida East Coast drainage and Sugar company has been formed for this purpose. Surveys made under government supervision years ago show the feasibility of the plan. The land will produce two tons annually.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby M. Fitchburg and Henry Benedict of Milwaukee will underwrite the enterprise to the extent of \$5,000,000. The opening of this section by the Florida East Coast railroad has made the plan more feasible. Work will begin at once.

## GHOST STEPS ON A TACK

**As a Consequence, the Seance is Broken up in Confusion.**

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—A series of spiritualistic seances which have been in progress here for several weeks past and have resulted in several hundred converts to the faith of spiritualists were abruptly terminated when one of the "ghosts" which the mediums have nightly called forth from their eternal resting places, stepped on some tacks placed in the "ghost's" path by a couple of doubting Thomases, who went to satisfy themselves whether the white-robed spirits had nerves or not. The promoters of the seances had warned all who attended that to touch one of the "ghosts" would not only be fatal to the experiments but might result seriously to the doubter.

John and Henry Jacobs believed the seances to be fakes, but had enough superstitious doubt to refrain from touching the ghosts. The tack-theory test suggested itself to them and was executed with startling success. A "ghost" being called up proceeded to perambulate the room with steady tread. As he crossed the double line of tacks with upward turned points a howl of pain rent the night air, and the disembodied spirit grasped one bare foot in both hands, screaming most unghostly maledictions on the doubting Thomases. The seance was broken up in a hurry.

## FIRE AT NORTH JUDSON

**Indiana Town Suffers a Loss of Twenty Thousand Dollars.**

NORTH JUDSON, Ind., Dec. 24.—A disastrous fire visited North Judson yesterday and wiped out three large business blocks and greatly damaged a dozen other business buildings.

A heavy wind was blowing from the west and had it not been for the new fire engine which the town had purchased only 10 days ago the whole business portion would have been swept away. Those suffering loss are Henry Lightcap, J. C. Simmons, Thomas Boyle, A. J. Lintz, Edward Kreis, Milo D. Etinger, William Whitmore and Charles Reprogie. The blow is a very serious one to the business interests of North Judson. Starke county has had more fires within the past few months than in its history. The North Judson fire, the citizens claim, was started by some unknown person. The total loss is estimated at from \$15,000 to 20,000 with some insurance.

**Indians Suffering with Cold.** GUTHRIE, Ok. T., Dec. 23.—The full-blooded Creek Indians have suffered from the cold and reports from Tulsa say very many are sick with pneumonia, a disease that proves fatal among Indians. Among some of the tribes the cold weather has produced small pox. Tulsa reports say that the wheat crop has been greatly damaged.

**British Losing Heavily.**

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Lord Kitchener yesterday reported to the war office brief details of five different engagements within a few days in which the British lost upwards of 100 men in killed and wounded, with the figures for one of the battles yet to be reported. DeWet and Botha seem to be forcing the fighting.

**Hunter Shoots Himself.**

LAFORTE, Ind., Dec. 23.—John Matthews, of Wanatah, this county, is lying at the point of death as a result of accidentally shooting himself in the head. He was hunting and the gun was discharged while he was getting over a fence. Matthews was formerly a deputy sheriff and has been prominent in democratic politics.

## Everybody Wants It!

**Murat Halstead's Great Book, Life and Public Services of the Late William McKinley. . . .**

For a limited time only we are enabled to offer to our subscribers, old and new, this book, which has turned out to be one of the greatest sellers in the history of literature. Mr. Halstead himself was astonished at its popularity and sought to recover the copyright for his own use but the courts promptly decided against him and held him to his contract.

The book contains 540 pages and is copiously illustrated from photographs. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, General C. H. Grosvenor, the late Secretary of State John Sherman and Colonel Albert Halstead contributed chapters and the work covers McKinley's entire life from his birth to his death and burial. It is a liberal education and should be in every home.

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The price for THE DAILY TRIBUNE ten weeks in advance and the Life of McKinley is \$1.50, payable in cash with all arrearsages.

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